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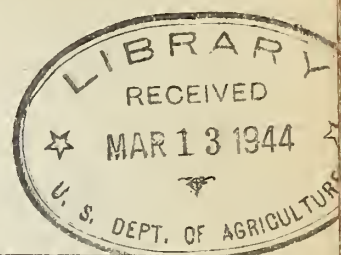


# COTTON LITERATURE

## SELECTED REFERENCES

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

Lepplae, Edmond. Traité d'agriculture générale et de cultures spéciales des pays tempérés, subtropicaux et tropicaux. Ed.3, 2 vol. Louvain, Librairie Universitaire, 1932-33.

General treatise on agriculture and the special crops of the temperate, subtropical and tropical countries.

Description of cotton and its cultivation in the United States and other countries, vol. 2, p. 409-454.

Lyra, J.M.de. Comentarios informativos sobre o algodao. Brazil, Ministerio da Agricultura, Directoria de Plantas Texteis. Pub. 5, 26p., tables. Rio de Janeiro, 1933.

Informative notes on cotton.

Seif-el-Nasr, Abdel-Ghani. Methods for preserving plants in their natural form and colour. Egypt. Min. Agr. Tech. and Sci. Serv. Bull. 124, 13pp., illus. Cairo, Govt. press, 1932.

Cotton plants were used to illustrate some of the methods described.

Abstract in Chem. Abs. 27(21): 5372. Nov. 10, 1933.

Botany

Afzal, Mohammad. A note on a growth abnormality of Punjab-American cottons. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 3: 933. Oct. 1933. (Published at Delhi, India)

Berkley, D. M., and Berkley, E. E. Super optimal and thermal death temperatures of the cotton pest as affected by variations in relative humidity. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 20: 583-604. Nov. 1933. (Published at St. Louis, Mo.)

Bibliography, pp. 603-604.

Hurst, C. C. Progressive evolution. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.10(3): 195-205, illus. July 1933. (Published by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England)

"A general discussion of possible changes in the nature and construction of chromosomes and their influence in the evolution of new species. It is



pointed out that duplication of entire chromosome complexes has played a very considerable part in the evolution of many large and important genera, such as the cotton genus Gossypium. Vast possibilities in crop breeding have been opened up by the results of experimental hybridisations and by the discovery of means of quickening the rate of gene and chromosome change."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(12): A605. Dec.1933.

King, C. J. Effects of stress conditions on the cotton plant in Arizona. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 392, 35p., illus. Washington, D. C. 1933.

Discusses relation of impervious soils to stress effects; crazy-top disorder; individual plant diversity; effects on bolls, character of lint, seed, shedding. Acala, Mebane and Pima cotton were studied.

Nakatomi, Sadawo. The differences in peroxidase activity of the species of cotton plant. Crop Sci. Soc., Japan, Proc. 4(4): 295-303. Dec. 1932. (Published by Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, Komaba, Tokyo, Japan)

In Japanese.

"The intensity of peroxydase action is much greater in Old World cotton with 26 chromosomes than in New World cotton with 52. Different species with the same number of chromosomes do not differ greatly in their peroxydase activity. In cross of two parents with different chromosome complements the peroxydase activity of the  $F_1$  is either intermediate or the degree of intensity of one or other parent is dominant." - Jour. Textile Inst. 24(11): A546. Nov. 1933.

Roehrich, O. Méthode de détermination du degré de maturation de la fibre de coton: nouvelles recherches. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 8(2): 75-90, diagrs., tables. Aug. 1933. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)

Bibliographie, p.90.

Method of determining the degree of ripening of the cotton fiber: new research.

Studies of Pima and Adana cotton.

A summary of these studies was presented at the Colloid Meeting of the Colloid Committee of the Faraday Society at the University of Manchester, September 21-23, 1932.

Sturkie, D. G. A study of lint and seed development in cotton as influenced by environmental factors. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 26: 1-24. Jan. 1934. (Published at Geneva, N. Y.)

Literature cited, p. 24.

Tabor, Paul. The crop climate of Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Bull. 435, 34p., maps, tables. Athens. 1933.

Bibliography: p.30.

Describes, with illustrations, "a new method of analysis of climate for crop production."

Crops of various temperature groups: p. 25-29.

It is stated that "The area of successful Sea Island cotton culture before the boll weevil is almost identical with the southeast Georgia area having September rainfall above 1.0 times standard."

### Agronomy

Allanmyo agricultural station. Report for the year ended 31st March 1933. 13pp. [Rangoon, India] 1933.

Cotton experiments, pp.4-5.

Gold Coast. Dept. of agriculture. Report...for the year 1931-32. 28pp., tables. Accra. 1932.

Cotton in Northern Territories and Togoland, pp.12-13.

Guidotto, R. Cotton: cultivation in Eritrea. Jour. Textile Inst.24(12): A603. Dec. 1933. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of article in Boll. Cottoniera 28: 216-218. 1933.

"The cultivation of cotton by the natives in Eritrea is in a primitive state and confined to tree varieties which give their greatest yields in the second year. The more advanced cultivators undertake some thinning, weeding and pruning. At Tessenei an attempt is being made to extend and improve cotton cultivation. This year trials have been made with Sakellaridis and American varieties, but the crops have suffered from attack by B. malvacearum, Heliothrips indicus and Earias biplaga."

Hale, G. A. Fruiting characters and time and cost of picking cotton varieties. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 26(1): 38-43. Jan. 1934. (Published at Geneva, N. Y.)

Hawkins, R. S. What cotton! What cotton! soil auger plays prominent part in obtaining Acala yield of 3½ bales to acre. Ariz. Prod. 12(21): 1, 16, illus. Jan. 15, 1934. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

India. Baroda state. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report...for the year 1930-31. 95pp., tables. Baroda state press, 1933.

Manurial and sowing tests on cotton, pp. 7,11,13, 15-20,44,46,55.

India. Central Provinces and Berar. Dept. of agriculture. Report on demonstration work carried out in the Northern Circle...for the year ending 31st March 1932. 133pp. Nagpur, 1933.

Verum and other varieties were tested.

India. Central Provinces and Berar. Dept. of agriculture. Report on demonstration work carried out in the Southern Circle...for the year ending 31st March 1932. 84 pp. Nagpur, 1933.

Seed distribution, pp. 9-10; yield, p. 54.

India. Madras Presidency. Dept. of agriculture. Reports of subordinate officers for 1932-33. 160 pp. Madras, 1933.

Report of cotton specialist, pp.113-118, also brief sections in other reports.

India. Mysore. Dept. of agriculture. Report...for the year ending 30th June 1932. 174p., tables. [Bangalore?] 1933.

Cotton: p.98-99. Manurial and spacing trials; attack of bud and stem borers and wilt.

Kanbalu agricultural station. Report for the year ended 31st March 1933. 19pp. [Rangoon, India] 1933.

Cotton experiments, pp.6-7, 10.

Lancastrian. Egyptian cotton. The short life of varieties. Manchester Guardian Com. 27(705): 510. Dec. 23,1933. (Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

"The death of M.Jean Sakellaridis, which is reported from Alexandria, recalls not only the immense benefit his work gave to the fine spinning trade and to cotton culture in Egypt but also the difficulties which Egyptian cotton culture has encountered since the industry was firmly established there after 1860... As to the future of Sakellaridis cotton, there is the possibility that the new variety, Maarad, will supplant it."

Mahlaing agricultural station. Report for the year ending the 31st March 1933. 17 pp. illus. [Rangoon, India] 1933.

Cotton yields, etc., are reported, pp.4-5,13-15.

Majoramiento del algodon. Boletin de la Seccion Agricola 1(6/7): 7-9. Aug./Sept. 1933. (Published by Banco Hipotecario de Ecuador, Apartado 685, Quito, Ecuador)

Improvement of cotton.



N.,B. Agricultural experimentation in Peru. Pan American Union Bull. 67(10):819-821. Oct. 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

The work of the cotton Experiment Station is mentioned.

Queensland. Dept. of agriculture and stock. Annual report...for the year 1932-1933. 208 pp., tables. Brisbane, 1933.

Report of the director of cotton culture, pp.44-47. Work of the Cotton Board, p.132

Sea island cotton. Trop. Agr.[Trinidad]11(1):1-2. Jan. 1934. (Published at Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

A survey of attempts made since 1928 to revive the Sea Island cotton industry in the British West Indies. Describes organization, objects and rules of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, formed at the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Conference held in 1933.

Shabetai, C.R. La fumure du cotonnier en Egypte. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 8(2): 65-73, tables. Aug. 1933. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France)

Fertilizing the cotton plant in Egypt.

Soloniynn, F.F. Isparenie na pary i khlopkovom pole. Tashkent. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu.Proc. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Cotton Culture and Indus. 55:55-65, illus., 1932. (Published at Moskva and Tashkent, USSR)

Evaporation from fallow land in cotton fields.

Texas agricultural experiment station. Announcing development of new West Texas cotton at the Chillicothe station. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Letter to Sta. Staff. 159: 2, multigr. Jan. 25, 1934. College Station. 1934.

"The Experiment Station near Chillicothe has developed a new cotton known as Mebane 141 which is particularly adapted to the West Texas cotton producing region...This year 23 acres planted to this cotton on the station produced 24 bales. Its average yield for four successive years in tests on the station there has been 380 pounds of lint cotton per acre, leading all other varieties except Half and Half, a short staple variety. It is a bread and butter cotton, producing 15/16 inch staple. The lint percentage is ordinarily about 37."

Wad, Y. D., and Panse, V. G. Nitrogen balance in black cotton soils in the Malwa Plateau, I. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci.3(5): 820-832. Oct. 1933. (Published at Delhi, India)

Zhorikov, E. A. Dynamics of the essential agrochemical soil properties upon artificially irrigated fields of cotton plant and alfalfa. *Pedology* 28(4):318-329, 1933. (Published by Department of Science of the People's Commissariat for Education, Moskva, USSR)  
In Russian. English summary, p. 329.

## Diseases

Barducci, T. B. Un nuevo método para la determinación rápida de "La Marchitez" o "Cotton wilt" del algodón: el método de la hoja o "Cotton wilt" leaf index. *Boletín de la Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería* 3(9/10): 27-36, illus. 1933. (Published by Ministerio de Fomento, Lima, Peru)

A new method for the rapid determination of "La Marchitez" or "Cotton wilt" of cotton plants: the method of the leaves or "cotton wilt" leaf index.

Cotton strains had more wilt in Arkansas in 1933 than in 1932. *Mid-South Cotton Assoc. News* 11(6): 7. Jan. 1934. (Published at Memphis. Tenn.)

Summarizes results of studies made on several varieties at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. J.O. Ware and V. H. Young conducted the work.

Neal, D.C., Wester, R.E., and Gunn, K.C. Growth of the cotton root-rot fungus in synthetic media, and the toxic effect of ammonia on the fungus. *Jour. Agr. Research* [U.S.]47(2):107-118, illus. July 15, 1933. (Published by United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

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Abstract in *Jour. Textile Inst.* 24(12): A602-A603. Dec. 1933; in *Chem. Abs.* 27(21): 5375. Nov. 10, 1933.

Niven, L. A. Potash prevents wilt and rust [of cotton] Better Crops with Plant Food 19(5): 7-8, 29-30, illus. Dec. 1933/Jan. 1934. (Published at 19 W.44th St., New York, N. Y.)

Marmo, J. C. Algo sobre a ferrugem do algodoeiro. *Solo* (Rev. Centro Agr. Luiz de Queiroz) 25(9/10): 37-40, illus. Sept./Oct.1933. (Published at Sao Paulo, Brazil)  
Bibliography, p. 40.

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## Insects

Calhoun, P.W. Irregularity among cotton plants in time of fruiting as a factor affecting susceptibility to

damage by the cotton boll weevil. Jour. Econ. Ent. 26 (6): 1125-1128, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published at Geneva, N. Y.)

Husain, M. A., and Trehan, K. N. Observations on the life-history, bionomics and control of the white-fly of cotton (*Bemisia gossypiperda* M. & L.) Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 3(5): 701-753, illus. Oct. 1933. (Published at Delhi, India)

India. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Report of the pink boll-worm committee. 6 pp. Allahabad, 1933.  
Not seen. Reviewed in Rev. Appl. Ent. (ser. A) 21(12): 644. Dec. 1933.

Moreau, A. P. Un nouvel ennemi du cotonnier en Afrique équatoriale française (*Helopeltis bergrothi* Reut.) Agronomie Coloniale 22(191):129-140, illus. Nov. 1933. (Published at Institut National d'Agronomie Coloniale, Ministère des Colonies, Paris, France)

A new enemy of cotton in French Equatorial Africa (*Helopeltis bergrothi* Reut.)

#### Farm Engineering

Petrov, E. G. Ispytanie skhem, srokov i norm orosheniia khlopchantika v 1927 g. Tashkent. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovdstvu. Proc. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Cotton Culture and Indus. 55: 17-26, illus. 1932. (Published at Moskva and Tashkent, USSR)

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Results of experimental plot, date and norm for watering cotton plants 1928.

#### Farm Management

Mahta, D. N., and Janoria, D. L. Groundnut as a rotation crop with cotton. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 3(5):917-932. Oct. 1933. (Published at Delhi. India)

Richardson, T. C. More money per man in agriculture. Making every day count is big factor in successful farm operation. Farm and Ranch 53(1): 2,7,9, illus. Jan. 1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Bibliography: p. 7.

Suggestions for farm management, including charts



showing man hours per month necessary for cultivation of several crops on farms on which cotton is the key crop.

Richardson, T. C. Utilizing Uncle Sam's acres. Leased land opens way to rotations, balanced farming and better living. Farm and Ranch 53(2):1,3, table. Jan. 15, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Plans for acres taken out of cotton on southwestern farms. Table shows number of southwestern farms which grew none of crops and livestock listed in 1929.

#### Farm Social Problems

Ashburn, K. E. Slavery and cotton production in Texas. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 14(3):257-271. Dec. 1933. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

Adapted from the author's "The development of cotton production in Texas", a doctoral thesis submitted to the graduate faculty of Duke University, 1932. Bibliographical footnotes.

"The yield of cotton in 1869 was less than in 1860, because many of the slaves then engaged in raising cotton, now were town loafers or country idlers. By 1876, however, the negro had become accustomed to his new environment, and as a farm laborer, or share tenant, became more provident and contributed largely to the South's production of cotton."

Jordan, Harvie. Long-term leases to farm tenants. One year lease plan must end to make farming profitable. South. Cult. 91(12):2. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

"The first step in reconstructing our present wide-spread tenant system in Georgia and other cotton states, is for landlords to exercise judicious care in the selection of tenants who are willing to work, adopt a better system of diversification and soil improvement methods, and with such tenants grant them a ten-year farm lease."

#### Cooperation in Production

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## PREPARATION

### Ginning

Adams, Orville. Double check your outfits. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(3):3-4. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas.)

The author urges the ginner to see that his outfit is in good shape.

Adams, Orville. An equipment survey and check list needed for ginner. Ginners must have step-by-step, progressive, comprehensive betterment program under the new deal. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(2): 3-4. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas).

Adams, Orville. What the ginners must do in 1934. Ginners' code and marketing agreement means greater opportunities. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(1): 3, 11. Jan. 6, 1934. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

The author discussess the ginners' opportunities for profit under the Code and Agreement

King, C. J. The Lummus gyrator for cotton gins. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(3):12, illus. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Westbrook, F. A. Economical Diesel power in cotton gin installations. South. Power Jour. 51(12): 32, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published by W. R. C. Smith Publishing Co., Dalton and Atlanta, Ga.)

### Baling

The controversy over sisal bagging for covering raw cotton. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 43(5); 12-14. Jan. 1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.)

Sisal bale coverings. Textile Weekly 12(306):537. Jan. 12, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Summarizes booklet. "The truth about sisal as a bale covering for cotton," published by the American Manufacturing Company, and gives extracts from reports of some English spinners concerning sisal bagging.

Vinson, Curtis. Sisal bagging. Cotton Digest 6(13): 5-6. Jan. 6, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)



Second of two articles on sisal bagging.

Summarizes results of spinning tests made by various mills on cotton from bales covered with sisal bagging.

Also in Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(1):5,13. Jan. 6, 1934; Cotton Trade Jour. 14(3):2,3. Jan. 20. 1934.

## MARKETING

### General

Egan, L. H., and Chew, A. P. Economic trends affecting agriculture. 46 pp., charts, tables. Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of agriculture, 1933.

Cotton consumption and carry-over, chart, p.32

California. Agricultural extension service. The 1934 agricultural outlook for California. Calif. Agr. Ext. Serv. Circ. 83, 70pp. Berkeley, 1933.

Cotton, pp.64-66.

Cotton output up despite AAA acreage restriction; world consumption higher. Annalist 43(1096): 116-117, charts. Jan. 19, 1934. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Survey of the 1933 situation.

Indian cotton facts [14th] 1933. Cotton crops, acreage, receipts, exports, prices, etc., cotton & piece-goods, and Indian mill industry, etc. Compiled by Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd. 224 pp., tables. Bombay [1933]

Skinner's cotton trade directory of the world 1933-34 ...containing information relating to the cotton industry and trade of every country in the world. 923pp. London, New York [etc.] Thomas Skinner and co.[1933]

U. S. Bureau of the census (Dept. of commerce). Cotton production and distribution season of 1932-33. Prepared under supervision of Harvey J. Zimmerman. U. S. Dept. Com., Bur. Census Bull. 170, 36pp., tables. Washington, D. C. 1934.

### Demand and Competition

The battle of the textile fibers. Raw silk vs. rayon. Internatl. Textile-Apparel Anal. 3, Spec. Rpt. 1, 4pp., charts. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Includes a discussion of the competition between rayon and cotton. Figures given in chart III indicate no correlation between the price of rayon and cotton other than that due to the common factor of the textile fiber price trend. "The price disparity between cotton and rayon of 150 deniers and finer (which compose approximately 90% of the total production of rayon) is of sufficient size to preclude the possibility of substitution of rayon for cotton to an appreciable extent, even with the imposition of the cotton processing tax."

Best, Ethel L. Hours, earnings, and employment in cotton mills. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur. Bull. 111, 78 pp. illus. tables. Washington, D. C. 1933.

"A report on the hours, earnings, and employment of workers in cotton mills in 1932, with certain conditions in 1931 as a background. The survey was made in South Carolina, Maine, and Texas, and it covers approximately two thirds of the women reported in cotton manufacturing in those States by the 1930 Census of Occupations.

"The object of the study was to learn something of the effects of the depression on women's employment and earnings. The fact that cotton mills still are outranked only by clothing factories in the numbers of women they employ testifies to the importance of such studies."

Brady, R. A. The rationalization movement in German industry. A study in the evolution of economic planning. 466 pp., tables. Berkeley, Calif., Univ. of California press, 1933.

Standardization, pp. 21-32; The textile industries, pp. 263-271.

China's cotton industry to come under government control. From raw material to finished product. State commission appointed. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2334): 485. Dec. 8, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England.)

Plans for the recently established Cotton Industry Commission are briefly given.

The cotton waste trade; how Oldham plays its part. Manchester Guardian Com. (special Oldham no.):11. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Firor, J. W. Trading farms for cotton. Country Gent. 104(1):48. Jan. 1934. (Published by Curtis Publishing Co., Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Describes the plan of an insurance company to sell farms to be paid for in cotton.

Fong, H. D. Rural industries in China. Nankai Univ. Nankai Inst. Econ. Indus. Ser. Bull. 5, 68pp., tables. Tientsin, China. 1933.

"Among the rural industries that will persist in China today, the most important is undoubtedly hand-loom weaving of cotton, silk, ramie and other fabrics." These industries are described and statistics of their output are given.

Gt. Britain. Dept. of overseas trade. Trade and economic conditions in China 1931-33. Report by Louis Beal and G. C. Pelham...With an annex on trading conditions in Manchuria, by J. C. Hutchison. 174 pp., tables, maps. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933.

Raw cotton, pp.94-95. "During the first four months of 1933 the value of imports of raw cotton exceeded the value of imports of cotton goods by Chinese dollars 4 millions. One reason given for the increase in importation of raw cotton was the partial failure of China's cotton crops, together with American over-production, resulting in a fall in price in the American article sufficient to enable China to buy in spite of the low exchange value of silver. The principal cause, however, would appear to be the increasing development of China's cotton textile industry."

Cotton piece goods, pp.95-113. Cotton yarn, p.161.

Hale, W. J. Chemistry triumphant: the rise and reign of chemistry in a chemical world. 151 pp. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins Co. in cooperation with the Century of progress exposition [c1932] (Century of progress ser.)

Chap.VII. Agriculture at the chemico-genetic stage, pp. 85-100. In a discussion of artificial silk made from wood cellulose the statement is made, "A definite demand for cotton will continue of course but, in the main, its selling price must be established on its chemical value or a-cellulose content. When woody material is more cheaply grown, so likewise will cotton drop in price, but when cotton is more desirable, as in manufacture of cellulose acetate silk (celanese), then a premium will arise."

[Hood, E. N.] Hood sees good outlook for textiles. Textile Bull. 45(19):3-4. Jan. 11, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Also in Cotton Digest 6(15):4-5. Jan. 20, 1934, under title "N.R.A. and the textile industry."

Also in Fibre and Fabric 87(2554):6-8. Jan. 13, 1934.

Indo-British textile agreement. Indian Textile Jour. 44(518):49-50. Nov. 30, 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India.)

"The writer endeavours to explain the circumstances and reasons which prompted the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to enter into an agreement with the British Textile Mission."



Indo-Japanese trade agreement; Japan gets 400,000,000 yards at 50 percent. duty, for 1,500,000 bales. Textile Weekly 12(306):523,526. Jan.12,1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Details of agreement reached at New Delhi on January 5, 1934.

Labor turn-over in the cotton manufacturing industry, 1931 and 1932. U.S.Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Mo. Labor Rev. 37(5):1152-1155, tables. Nov. 1933 (Published by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

"The present article...covers 172 identical firms in the cotton manufacturing industry for the years 1931 and 1932. These firms had on their pay rolls an average of 89,918 workers in 1931 and an average of 83,814 workers in 1932."

Lee, B. Y. Rehabilitation of China's cotton industry. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13(6): 600-609. Dec. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)

Lord Derby and the Textile mission. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec.44(12):333-334. Dec. 31, 1933. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England)

Reprinted from the "Manchester Guardian."

Report of proceedings at a luncheon given for the members of the British Textile Mission to India on November 23, 1933. Includes abstracts of speeches by Lord Derby and Sir William Clare Lees on the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire.

Machin, W. F. Use of Indian cotton in Lancashire mills; suggested government "imports" credits department. Manchester Guardian Com.28(708):23. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

"The Export Credits Department of Overseas Trade is the [British] Government organisation which finances purchases of British industrial products for shipment abroad. It would be a very simple matter to create an 'Imports 'Credits Department of Overseas Trade in order to accomodate this particular deal. In that way a quantity of Indian raw cotton could be purchased right away, sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Indian Government in return for immediate preferential tariffs for Lancashire-made piece goods."

[Manchester chamber of commerce] Lancashire and the Indian constitutional reforms. Manchester trade with India. Indian Textile Jour. 44(518):46-48. Nov. 30, 1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

"Statement of evidence presented by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce with the approval and support of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform in London."

Musgrave, W.A. Textile costs and their control. Conn. Indus. 11(11):3-6. Nov.1933. (Published by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc, 50 Lewis St., Hartford, Conn.)

Discusses the necessity of establishing uniform methods of cost accounting procedure, based upon sound principles of cost finding.

Naesmith, Andrew. The forty-hour working week. The question from the operatives' point of view. Textile Weekly 12(302):427-428, table. Dec.15,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

In a lecture to the British Association of Managers of Textile Works, December 9, 1933.

Table shows production costs in a mill producing 1,726,100 lbs. of coarse and medium yarns per quarter, working 48-hour week, and 1,438,420 lbs. working 40-hour week.

Brief report in Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2335): 508. Dec.15,1933.

Osborne, G.G. Trends in yarn production in the South and New England. Cotton [Atlanta] 98(1):23-25, charts. Jan. 1934. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co. Atlanta, Ga.)

This statistical analysis of the trends in yarn manufacture between the years 1919 and 1929 shows that "the South is raising the counts of its yarn in addition to producing a constantly increasing percentage of the total yarn manufactured in this country."

Paine, S.S. Stretch-out a blessing when properly applied. Textile Bull. 45(21):12,22-25. Jan.25,1934. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Reprinted from the "Journal of Commerce." Includes a brief history of cotton mill development.

Record consumption. Cotton Digest 6(16):9. Jan.27,1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston,Tex.)

Statistics of the Japanese cotton trade during the 1933 season, compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Rees, J.F. A survey of economic development with special reference to Great Britain. 330 pp. London, Sir Isaac Pitman and sons, 1933.



A guide to further reading, pp.306-316.  
 Section 24. The cotton industry, pp.154-160.

Remarkable claims for a new textile fibre. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2333):531. Dec.22,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Describes a new type of fabric, produced from fibrous plants hitherto neglected, with the characteristics of linen. "A certain percentage of cotton is also used in certain of the fabrics but this is embodied in the yarn itself." The new product is called "Merlin".

Ryland's new fabric. Success after long experiments. Manchester Guardian Com.27(704):492. Dec. 16, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

Describes new type of cloth, to be known as "Merlin", and placed on the market by Rylands and Sons, Ltd., which is based on "all types of waste, silk, wool, and cotton, all spun together to form the raw material for the cloth." It is suitable for dress goods and furnishings.

Sanders, J.T. What is the significance of Russian recognition to Oklahoma farmers. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current Farm Econ.(ser.49) 6(6): 129-135. Dec. 1933. (Published at Stillwater, Okla.)

"If Russia should double her use of cotton, a very modest consumption indeed compared with that of the United States, she would need to increase her imports greatly for there is no basis for thinking that her own production will keep pace with her normal increased need of cotton with a growing population, to say nothing of increased per capita use."

Silas, C.D. Far-eastern competition. Contributory causes of the decline in Lancashire trade. Textile Weekly 12(305):508-509. Jan. 5, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

From a lecture to the Oldham Cotton Mill Managers' Association, December 15, 1933.

To be continued.

Smalley, R.E. The Japanese cotton industry. Some impressions from a personal visit. Textile Weekly 12(303):454. Dec. 22, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

From a lecture to the Preston and District Textile Managers' Association, December 1, 1933.

Textile Organon. Special supplement, 1933 rayon statistics. Textile Organon 5(1A): 15-20, tables. Jan.

18, 1934. (Published by Tubize Chatillon Corporation, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

"Rayon production in 1933 set a new high record of 207,578,000 pounds, a figure 54% above the 1932 total of 134,814,000 pounds and 45% greater than the previous record year of 1931. Consumption of rayon during 1933 kept pace with production."

Twentieth century fund, inc. Committee on economic sanctions. Boycotts and peace. Edited by Evans Clark. 381p. New York, Harper and brothers, 1932.

Chap. 15. The food and cotton dependency of Japan, by O.E. Baker assisted by F.R. Rice: p.263-275. "Over a million bales of American cotton go to Japan each year--over one-seventh of the total American exports --and this cotton, more or less mixed with an equal or greater amount of Indian cotton, and made into yarn and cloth, ranks second only to raw silk in the exports of the nation...Japan ranks third now among the nations in consumption of raw cotton. The imports of cotton constitute over 25 percent of the total value of all imports."-p.274.

### Supply and Movement

Ballinger, R.A., and McWhorter, C.C. Economic aspects of the grade and staple length of cotton produced in Oklahoma. Okla.Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.212. 55pp., illus., tables. Stillwater. 1933.

Borchers, August. Economic study in cotton production. Farm and Ranch 52(23):20. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Report of a study being conducted in Gillespie County, Texas, of the grade and staple of cotton ginned.

Cobb, C.A. As Texas goes. Cotton farmers must continuously keep in mind the facts of supply. Farm and Ranch 53(3):3,5, illus. Feb.1,1934. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Colom, J.L. How Colombia is improving agricultural production. Pan Amer.Union Bull.68(1):51-59, illus. Jan. 1934. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Cotton production, p. 56.

Con gran entusiasmo se están aumentando las siembras de algodón en todas las zonas del Chaco. Gaceta Algodonera 10(118):5-6,8. Nov.30,1933. (Published at Buenos Aires, Argentina. May be obtained from Elias M. Saravia, 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y.)

With great enthusiasm the sowing of cotton is being increased in all sections of the Chaco.

"Cotton is being planted in the whole region of the Territory of El Chaco with great enthusiasm, because farmers have concluded that cotton was the crop which has yielded them most profit during last season. Although it is true that cotton prices are low throughout the whole world, it may be said that the farmer in the Chaco received from 160 to 200 pesos per ton of picked cotton. The yield has been good since there are farmers who have picked over 1,000 kilos per hectare and it should also be borne in mind that the wages paid to pickers have ranged from 0.50 to 0.55 per 10 kilograms, as compared with 0.80 paid in previous years."--From translation by C.L. Luedtke.

Crop estimates from Hupeh. Chinese Econ. Bull. 23(19):293-294, tables. Nov. 4, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China)

Summary of "statistics compiled by the Rural Economic Division of the Agricultural College, Nanking University, relating to 1932 crop estimates for Hupeh province," including statistics for the cotton crop. "With the exception of early rice all autumn crops in 1931 were much smaller than the average for the last six years, but autumn crops in 1932 all showed better results except cotton."

Dawson, O. L. The cotton crop estimate of the United States Department of agriculture. Chekiang Agr. 1(2): 61-72, tables. [1933?] (Published by Chekiang Provincial Experiment Station of Agriculture, China  
Describes the crop-reporting system.

Ellis, L. S. The cotton situation. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current Farm Econ. (ser. 49) 6(6): 137-140, table, chart. Dec. 1933. (Published at Stillwater, Okla.)  
Survey of 1933 production and outlook for 1934.

Hemos insistido siempre que el algodón de fibra larga, tiene mejores precios en los mercados consumidores. Gaceta Algodonera 10(118): 14-15. Nov. 30, 1933. (Published at Buenos Aires, Argentina. May be obtained from Elias M. Saravia, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.)

We have insisted always that cotton of long fiber holds the best price in consuming markets.

India. Punjab. Dept. of agriculture. Report on the season and crops of the Punjab for the agricultural year ending 30th June 1933. xxxi p. Lahore. 1933.

Cotton, p. 3. "The total area under cotton has decreased by 13 percent, as compared with last year... The total outturn was 554,900 bales (Desi 337,800 bales and American 217,100 bales) or 7 percent below the normal."

Statistics for the crop are given in tables.



Lanham, W.B., and Weaver, O.T. Grade and staple length of American upland cotton consumed in the United States, 1930-31 and 1931-32. 26p., charts, tables, mimeogr. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, 1933.

Lyra, J.M.de. Economical aspects of Brazilian cotton cultivation. Translation by Luiz Guimaraes, jr. Brazil. Ministerio da Agricultura. Directoria de Plantas texteis. Pub.4,5p., tables. Rio de Janeiro, 1933.

Includes statistics of cotton and cottonseed production and exportation.

Fole-Evans, I.B. Safeguarding the soil products of the Union. Annual report of the Division of plant industry. Farming in So. Africa 8(93):486-493. Dec. 1933. (Published by Union of South Africa Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, South Africa)

Brief report on cotton acreage, etc., in Union of South Africa, p.487.

The position of Egyptian cotton--Bid to displace U.S. long-staple. Case submitted to spinners. Export company's eight points. Textile Mercury and Argus 39(2333):467. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Lists the arguments advanced by the "Missr" Cotton Export Co., Ltd., of Alexandria for replacing long-staple American cotton by Egyptian in Lancashire mills.

Proposes inhibition of cotton crop estimates by Government. Com. and Finance 23(4):106. Jan. 24, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Comment on the proposal by Senator Smith to prohibit the estimating of probable output of cotton by any agency of the government.

"There can be no doubt that both cotton planters and consumers will be advantaged by an abolition of government crop guesses."

Russia has larger cotton crop. Foreign Crops and Markets 28(5):97-98. Jan. 29, 1934. (Published by Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C.)

Describes the present situation in Russia.

Also in Cotton Digest 6(16):12-13. Jan. 27, 1934.

Treinta millones de pesos representa el cultivo del algodón, para la economía del país. Ha llevado un gran progreso colonizador y comercial a la vasta región del Chaco. Gaceta Algodonera 10(115):1,3-5.

Aug. 31, 1933. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic)

Thirty million pesos represents the cultivation of cotton in the economy of the country. Great progress in colonization and trading has been made in the vast region of the Chaco.

An enthusiastic account of the settlement of el Chaco and the profitable production of cotton by the settlers.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics, Division of Crop and livestock estimates. The crop and livestock reporting service of the United States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 171, 104 pp., charts, diagrs. Washington, D. C., 1933.

Cotton reports, pp. 34-33. Methods of preparing reports.

### Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Baer, J. B. The place of the commodity exchange in the new deal. Com. and Finance 23(2):33,37. Jan.10, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the value of exchanges in reflecting the trend of prices for commodities.

Garside, A. H. Specimens of cotton hedging illustrating how cotton merchants and spinners use cotton futures for price insurance. 20p., mimeogr. New York, [1933?]

Extract in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48(2):11-12. Jan. 11, 1934; and in Textile Mercury and Argus 39(2337):548. Dec. 29, 1933.

[Renfert, H] Southern delivery. Cotton Digest 6(14):9-10. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)

Extracts from the annual report of the president of the Galveston Cotton Exchange.

"Our interest in the cotton farmer and the trade dictates that we go on record as being strongly opposed to any tampering with the present system of Southern delivery."

Also in Shippers Digest of Galveston 6(10):2,11. Jan. 24, 1934.

Southern delivery. Cotton Digest 6(16):7-8. Jan.27, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)

Report of hearing in Washington, D. C., January 19, 1934, regarding the effect of Southern delivery against future contracts.



## Services and Facilities

Dowdell, W.S. The year on the N.Y. Cotton exchange. Com. and Finance 23(2):37-38. Jan.10,1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Fürst, G.A. The Bremen cotton market in 1933. Com. and Finance 23(2):66. Jan.10,1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Levi, Camillo. Sampling of baled cotton for moisture determination. Chem.Abs.27(18):4679. Sept.20,1933. (Published by American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.)  
Abstract of article in Boll. Reparto Fibre Tessili Vegetali Staz.Sper.Ind.Carta e Fibre Tess. Veg. 1932, pp.163-167.

"An arrangement is described which allows a small sample of cotton to be withdrawn from the interior of a bale without opening it."

Abstract also in Jour. Textile Inst.24(9):A469. Sept.1933.

Liverpool cotton association, ltd. List of members and associate members. 1933-1934. 92pp. Liverpool, Turner, Routledge and co. ltd., 1933.

## UTILIZATION

### Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Augustowski, W. Surgical cotton: comparison of samples prepared from flax and cotton. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(11):A573. Nov.1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of article in "Wiadomosci Farm." 60:274-275. 1933.

"Surgical cotton prepared from flax fibres absorbs moisture 2-4 times as slowly as true cotton. Other characteristics are the same as in true cotton."

Austin, D.T. The effect of twist on breaking strength in single and two-ply cotton yarns. Rayon and Mel-liand Textile Mo. 15(1):29-30, tables, charts. Jan. 1934. (Published at 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The problem and data presented in this article is a summary of work that was assigned and carried out in the laboratories of the Textile Department, Texas Technological College...The experiment was conducted on 13's singles, and two-ply inch cotton yarns with the object of determining the twist per inch for maximum strength in singles yarns and also

the combination of single and ply twist per inch for maximum strength in the two-ply."

Bancroft, W.D., and Calkin, J.B. The action of sodium hydroxide on cellulose. Part 1, section 1. Determination of sodium hydroxide taken up from solution; change-in-titer method; compound formation vs. adsorption. Textile Research 4(3):119-140, charts, tables. Jan. 1934. (Published at 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)  
To be concluded.

Berl, E., and Hefter, Otto. Ueber die umnitrierung und fraktionierung von cellulosenitraten. Cellulosechemie 14(5):65-77, diags. May 7, 1933. (Published at Otto Elsner Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Oranienstrasse 140-142, Berlin S 42, Germany.)

"Nitration, and denitration of cellulose nitrates with mixed acids, conform to the general laws of esterification. Fractional denitration of gun cotton with weak mixed acids (17%  $H_2O$ ) for 2-8 hrs. yields products which have about the same percentage N as those obtained by nitration of ramie cellulose with the same mixed acids. By fractional denitration of gun cotton with 24.6%  $H_2O$ , equil. is attained more slowly and side reactions produce greatly altered products...Cellulose regenerated from the nitrate gives the same x-ray diagram as mercerized cellulose. The normally nitrated products have a higher  $H_2SO_4$  content than the partly denitrated products."-Chem. Abs. 27(20):5183-5184. Oct. 20, 1933.

Berl, E., and Rueff, G. Die viskosität von lösungen von celluloseestern. Cellulosechemie 14(8/9):115-119, diags. Aug. 13, 1933. (Published by Otto Elsner Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Oranienstrasse 140-142, Berlin S 42, Germany)

Viscosity of cellulose nitrate solutions.

"Nitration of cellulose with a phosphoric acid mixture containing a small amount of phosphorus pentoxide produces a nitrate giving solutions of very high viscosity. Repeated nitration with the same acid mixture causes a fall in the viscosity which is at first rapid. A constant state is eventually reached; this state depends on the composition of the nitrating mixture and the conditions of nitration. The viscosity of a solution of a cellulose nitrate prepared with phosphoric acid-nitric acid stands in a definite relationship to that of a nitrate prepared with a sulphuric acid-nitric acid mixture. The reduction in the particle size shown by the fall in viscosity on repeated nitration is greater if the product is denitrated between successive nitrations." Jour. Textile Inst. 24(12):A662. Dec. 1933.

[Chippindale, E] Acetylation of cotton and its application in the textile industry. Textile Weekly 12 (303):453. Dec. 22, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate Manchester, England)

Summary of address at a joint meeting of the Manchester section of the Society of Dyers and Colourists, and of the chemical section of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, December 15, 1933.

Also in Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2336): viii. Dec. 22, 1933.

Cunliffe, P.W. A photographic study of stretching, twisting, and swelling of wool and other fibres. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(12):T417-T420, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester 3, England)

The effect of removal of noil on yarn characteristics. Bull. Lowell Textile Inst. (ser.37)2, 4p., illus. Lowell, Mass. 1933.

"The data, on which this bulletin is based, were taken from a study carried on in the Department of Cotton Yarns by Mr. W. Edwin Stevens, a senior student."

The purpose of the study was to compare the characteristics of yarn spun from the same raw stock, Good Middling cotton having a staple of  $1 \frac{3}{16}$  inches, when different percentages of noil were removed in combing.

Freudenberg, K. Tannin, cellulose, lignin. 165p., illus. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1933.

In German.

Chemical constitution of cellulose, p.90-109.

Goldthwait, C.F. Choice of a strength test for yarn. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 22(26):773-774, 779. Dec. 18, 1933. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"It is proposed to show in this article that the single-thread break is a very good test for some yarns, the author's experience being mainly on two-ply cotton knitting yarns where the test is very satisfactory."

Grant, L.S., Jr., and Billing, W.M. Glass spheres for viscosity determination of cuprammonium solutions of cellulose. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (analyt.ed.)5(4): 270-271, diagr. July 15, 1933. (Published at Mills Building, Washington, D.C.)

Hess, Kurt, and Rabinowitsch, Bruno. Kinematographische quellungsanalyse im dunkelfeld unter verwendung des mikromanipulators. I. Über den mechanismus der qualung bei zellulosefasern, stärkekörnern und ähnlichen gebilden. Kolloid-Zeitschrift 64(3):257-268, illus.



Sept.1933. (Published by Theodor Steinkopff, Dresden, Germany)

"The phenomena of swelling and bursting on treatment with caustic soda and cuprammonium solution are observed cinematographically on a dark field for cellulose fibres, starch grains, wool, silk, and gelatin. The liquid penetrates to the interior of the fibre and forms a compound with the contents. These contents are then visible, in the case of cellulose fibres, as particles in a state of animated Brownian movement, but in the case of starch grains they are dissolved so as to become optically clear, and are only visible on addition of alcohol. The fibre or starch grain eventually bursts and the liquid within streams out rapidly and is visible as a small 'cloud' The starch granule is particularly adapted to show bursting phenomena, and can be punctured with the micromanipulator, its outer layer being both resistant and elastic. Brownian movement is also observed in gelatin sols under suitable conditions. Photomicrographs are given."-Jour.Textile Inst. 24 (12): A658. Dec. 1933.

Hess, Kurt, Trogus, Carl, Eveking, W., and Garthe, E. Zur kenntnis der reaktionsweise der cellulose. II. Über den mechanismus der methylierung von cellulosefasern [Bildung eines halbmethylates der cellulose] Liebigs Annalen der Chemie 505(2/3):260-295, illus. Oct.16,1933. (Published at Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., Berlin, Germany)

"The methylation of cellulose was studied by treating soda-cellulose free from caustic soda with dimethyl sulphate, and is shown to consist of two simultaneous processes, of which the primary reaction results in the formation of a less methylated cellulose with one  $-OCH_3$  to each  $C_6$  group, and the secondary reaction converts the primary product into trimethyl cellulose." - Jour. Textile Inst.24(12): A665. Dec. 1933.

Hunlich, R. Neuartiges fadenzahlen von gewebe. Kunstseide 15(4):106-107. Mar.1933. (Published by H. Jentgen, Drakestrasse 45, Berlin-Lichterfeld-W., Germany)

New thread-counter for fabrics.

"The article describes a counter based on the principle of a grid composed of converging lines. When the fabric is viewed through these grids the interference bands indicate the position of coincidence of grid and thread number. By means of properly located numerals along the side of the grid and the position of certain bands the number of threads per centimeter can be read off."-C.M.Conrad.

Krüger, D. Die struktur von cellulosefasern. Zellstoff und Papier 13(1):9-12. Jan. 1933. (Published by Verlag der Papier-Zeitung Verlagsgesellschaft MBH., Berlin, S.W. 11, Dessauer Strasse 2, Germany)

The structure of cellulose fibers.

"A review and discussion, with 28 references, of the recent literature on the methods of detg. the structure of the cellulose fibers."-Chem. Abs. 27(7): 1746. Apr.10, 1933.

Krüger, D. Viskositätsmessungen an celluloseacetaten. Cellulosechemie 14(8/9):120-122, diagrs. Aug.13,1933. (Published by Otto Elsner Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Oranienstrasse 140-142, Berlin S 42 Germany)

Viscosity measurements of cellulose acetates.

"Cellulose acetates prepared by different methods and having equal viscosities as 2% solutions in formic acid but different viscosities as 10% solutions in acetone were studied. The viscosity-concentration curves were almost identical in formic acid but different in acetone. In more dilute acetone solutions the viscosities were practically equal. The practical value of viscosity measurements and various theories of the relation between particle size and viscosity are briefly discussed."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(12): A662. Dec. 1933.

Measuring the textile qualities of fabrics. Two new instruments are designed for evaluating properties of fabrics related to "handle," "feel", "draping," etc. Textile Manfr.59(707):435, diagrs. Nov.1933. (Published by Emmott & Co.Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester 3, England)

Describes the Flexometer and the Compressometer.

Moyer, J.A., and Fittz, R.U. Air conditioning. 390 pp., charts, tables. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book co., inc., 1933.

Textile mills, p.314-323. The effect of humidity on cotton as it passes through the various manufacturing processes is described.

Netherlands. Rijksvoorlichtingsdienst ten behoeve van den vezelhandel en de vezelnijverheid. Het keuringswerk in 1932. Netherlands.Rijksvoorlichtingsdienst ten Behoeve van den Vezelhandel en de Vezelnijverheid Mededeelingen 35, 18 pp., illus. Delft. 1933.

Reprinted from Polytechnisch Weekblad 27(24):370; 27(25):391. 1933.

Review of work in 1932.

"The following are reviewed--Fabrics (for technical, household and clothing purposes), including problems of shrinking and felting; yarns; fibres; paper,



Various types of faults are discussed, also methods of testing."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24 (11): A596. Nov. 1933.

Nowak, P. Isolierstoffe der kabelindustrie unter besonderer berücksichtigung der celluloseester. Angewandte Chemie 46(37):584-587, tables. Sept.16, 1933. (Published at Verlag Chemie, G.m.b.H., Berlin W 35, Germany)

"A table of the physical properties of several cellulose derivatives, mostly acetates, shows that the presence of hydroxyl groups in the molecule is responsible for a relatively high dielectric constant and a certain sensitivity to water. When the hydroxyl groups are esterified the dielectric constant is lowered, and the material is made completely moisture resistant. The dielectric loss from cellulose triacetate in the temperature range 20-75° is less than that from almost all other insulating materials. The brittleness and liability to crease of cellulose triacetate may be obviated by the use of softening agents such as phthalic acid esters. The product may be used for insulating electric cables, and can be applied by winding on in ribbons, hot pressing, or spraying."-Jour. Textile Inst. 24(12): A663. Dec. 1933.

Opitz, H.E. Mehrleistung und erhöhung der warengüte in der textilindustrie durch künstliche luftverbesserung. Spinner und Weber 51(52):5-6, diagr. Dec. 29, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Increased production and quality in the textile industry through artificial air-conditioning.

Ordway, C.B. New possibilities in the lubrication of textile fibers. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 22(22):638-640. Oct. 23, 1933. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The author discusses the properties of the natural lubricants and waxes in cotton fibers and the properties of an ideal fiber lubricant.

Presented at the annual convention of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chicago, September 9, 1933.

Also in Rayon and Melliand Textile Monthly 15 (1):18-20. Jan. 1934.

Riesz, E. Contribution a l'étude de l'introduction de groupes amines dans la cellulose du coton, Société Industrielle de Mulhouse Bull. 99(6):349-356. June-Aug. 1933. (Published by Imprimerie Bader et Cie, Mulhouse, France)

Contribution to the study of the introduction of amino groups into the cellulose of cotton.

"A review is given of the literature on the introduction of  $\text{NH}_2$  groups into the cellulose of cotton by esterification with compds. contg.  $\text{NH}_2$  groups."- Chem. Abs.27(21):5532. Nov.10,1933.

Roninger, F.H., Jr. Microscopic examination of rubber and other solid technical products. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (analyt.ed.)5(4):251-253, illus. July 15, 1933. (Published at Mills Building, Washington, D.C.)

Presented before the Division of Rubber Chemistry, meeting of the American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C., March 26-31, 1933.

The method is of general application to raw materials and semi-finished or finished products of the rubber industry.

Illustrated by photomicrographs. Fig. 3, Cross section of tire cord showing individual cotton fibers.

Sakurada, Ichiro, and Hutino, Keiroku. Spontane orientierung der micelle in den nichtgestreckten acetyl- und nitrocellulosefilmen. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus.,Japan, Sup. Binding 36(12):659B-661B, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published by Society of Chemical Industry, Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Spontaneous orientation of micelles in the unstretched acetyl- and nitro-cellulose films.

The study of cotton and yarns. III. Predicting yarn properties from fibre characters. Textile Weekly 12(302):418-419. Dec.15,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

To be continued.

A summary of several publications on the subject.

Test for extent of chemical damage in cotton. Textile Colorist 55(659):749. Nov. 1933. (Published at Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Describes the Markert microscopic method to determine extent of chemical tendering.

### Technology of Manufacture

Britten, R.H., Bloomfield, J.J., Goddard, J.C. The health of workers in a textile plant. U.S. Treas. Dept. Pub.Health Serv.Pub.Health Bull. 207, 26pp., tables, charts. Washington, D.C. 1933.

"The study gives a fairly accurate picture of the temperature and humidity conditions which one may expect to find in a [cotton] textile plant in the Southern States in which air conditioning (apart from the introduction of moisture) is not used. Although originally undertaken as a part of a series of studies of the dust hazard, it early became apparent that the dust concentration was too low to be expected to have an adverse effect on health, and

the present report has dealt solely with the possible effect of temperature and humidity conditions. The nature of the results makes any specific findings impossible."

"Carding master." Re-clothing a carding engine. How to prepare for re-covering. Textile Weekly 12(304): 474. Dec. 29, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

The author "describes one step which is at the foundation of quality in yarn."

Features of a new automatic self-cleaning gridded dust trunk. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2335): 512, illus. Dec.15, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Describes the recent invention of Mr. Charles Schofield for use in blowing-room installations.

Hall, A.J. Wetting-out agents and modern mercerization methods. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 22(22):623-626, 628, tables, charts. Oct.23,1933. (Published by Howes Publishing Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Holmes, J.F. The boiling and bleaching of cotton. Textile Colorist 56(661):53,60. Jan. 1934. (Published at Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"Izen-izing" fabrics; new, safe chemical; stainproofs and waterproofs. Textile Weekly 12(306):527. Jan. 12, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Describes new process, invented by the Atlantic Chemical Co., which consists of saturating the dry fabric with "Izen" and allowing it to dry thoroughly.

Monatschrift für textilindustrie. Technische betriebskontrolle in der textilindustrie. Monatschrift für Textilindustrie, Fachheft III, 20pp., illus. 1933. (Published at Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig C 1, Germany)

Technical control of output in the textile industry.

New shrinkage control method. Manchester Guardian Com. 27(703):472. Dec. 9, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Describes a process for eliminating shrinkage from cotton and linen fabrics, perfected by Bradford Dyers' Association. It is stated that the new process is closely allied to the American Sanforizing process.



On cotton mixing. Fibre and Fabric. 86(2551):10-11. Dec.23,1933. (Published at 465 Main St., Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass.)

Summary of article in recent issue of "Platt Brothers Bulletin," concerning the difference of opinion regarding the mixing of cotton before actual work begins in manufacture into yarn.

Also in Textile Manfr. 59(707): 429. Nov. 1933.

"Pegasus." Latex and textiles; serum: adhesion: anti-oxidants. Textile Colorist 55(659):774-775. Nov.1933. (Published at Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"The textile user of latex has offered him...two somewhat different types of concentrate, both similar to outward appearance. The difference lies not so much in the proportion of rubber hydrocarbon present, but in the presence in one ('whole latex') of these serum substances in greater quantity. It is interesting then to consider the functions of latex serum in some detail, having in mind the requirements of textile rubberizing."

The photoelectric cell in the textile industry. Science 79(2037):7. Jan.12,1934. (Published at Lancaster,Pa.)

"Adaptation of photocells to the textile industry in the cutting of cloth labels at a plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan, is seen by engineers as a step toward continuous production of felts, upholsteries, toweling, blankets and other loom-width materials. Racking of textiles before cutting is eliminated by the process." The process is described.

Richardson, R.P. High drafting. Indian Textile Jour. 44(518):65-66,68. Nov. 30,1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort, Bombay, India)

Abstract of a paper read before the Bombay European Textile Association on September 21, 1933.

Discusses factors in drafting and popular high-draft systems.

Setzer, R. Function of air currents in cotton opening and cleaning plant. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(12):A615. Dec.1933. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of article in Text. Lloyd 7(11): 19-21. 1933.

"It is pointed out that cotton opening and cleaning plant should provide for satisfactory opening and loosening of the cotton, and the removal of foreign substances and fibres of low value. The degree to

which these requirements are fulfilled by the type of plant at present in use is discussed. Low-value fibres are defined and the danger of losing good cotton with the low-value cotton and impurities is pointed out. The need for good mixing and for control of moisture content is emphasised."

[Southern textile association. Northern North Carolina-Virginia division] Northern North Carolina-Virginia division discusses need of improved operating methods under NRA. Textile Bull. 45(15):3-5,8,12,15. Dec.14, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Report of meeting held at Greensboro, N.C., on December 9, 1933. Includes address on "Equipment and methods under NRA", by Sidney S. Paine, and general discussion.

Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 47(51):9-12, 17-18. Dec. 21, 1933. Includes address by Paine. Also in Textile World 84(1):69. Jan. 1934; Cotton [Atlanta] 98(1): 31-34,46. Jan. 1934.

Unshrinkable cloth by a new process. For cotton and linen. Demonstrated to the trade. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2334):484. Dec. 8, 1933. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

New machine invented by J. H. Wrigley and A. Melville and named "Rigmel" after its inventors. "The finished cloth is passed through a mechanism comprised of 'detentionising' or compressing surfaces which grip it and exert enormous compressional force in a direction parallel with the cloth face. The threads which have been previously pulled out are passed back to any pre-determined degree."

The use of modern blowing room machinery for long-stapled cottons. Better results claimed for small diameter cylinder. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2336):534. Dec. 22, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

From Platt's Bulletin.

Die vergleichmässigung der baumwollwickel auf den schlagmaschinen. Spinner und Weber 51(51):4-5, illus. Dec. 22, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Equilization of cotton laps on the scutcher.

### Technology of Consumption

Cheatham, R.J., and Wigington, J.T. Cotton bags as consumer packages for farm products. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub.175, 10 pp., illus. Washington, D.C. 1933.

Describes in detail the duplex cotton bag and its use. "Wholesalers and retailers report that (1) products sold in small cotton bags are usually packaged at shipping points, although some potatoes, onions, and citrus fruits have been packaged at destination, (2) many chain-store operators and independent retailers, as well as producers and shippers, favor the use of these small cotton bags for these three products, and (3) when sound and well graded, these products carry in small cotton bags satisfactorily under ordinary transportation conditions."

[Cotton-textile institute, inc.] Value of specialized propaganda. What the "New uses" committee is doing. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2337):553, ix, illus. Dec. 29, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Describes the work of the New Uses Committee of the American Cotton-Textile Institute.

Cotton tried as binder in asphalt paving blocks. Sci. News Letter 25(666): 30. Jan. 13, 1934. (Published by Science Service, Inc., Washington, D.C.)

The story of rubber. Pt. II. Acco Press 12(1):5-7, illus. Jan. 1934. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

"The character of the shorter staple varieties of American cotton particularly fits this cotton for use in the manufacture of [rubber] hose of all descriptions and transmission and conveyor belting."

[Wilkinson, W] Fabrics for the boot and shoe industry. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(12):P293-P299. Dec. 1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester 3, England)

Lecture at meeting of the Lancashire Section, Textile Institute, at Manchester, November 15, 1933.

The construction of fabrics for uppers, linings, and special uses, is described.

#### SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Bradshaw, Eugene. Press room operation. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(3):11,14. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Lecture to students of Industrial Chemistry, Texas A. and M. College.

Describes the process of extracting cottonseed oil.



Fisher, Jennie D. Shortening value of plastic fats. Indus. and Engin. Chem. 25(10):1171-1173, charts, tables. Oct. 1933. (Published at Room 706, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.)

Two hydrogenated cottonseed oils were among the fats tested by means of the Bailey Shortometer.

Grogan, P. S. Separation. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(4):3-4. Jan. 27, 1934. (Published at Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Paper read at A. and M. College of Texas to class in cotton oil engineering.

"The two principal objects of separation are: First, the smallest possible amount of fat left in the finished hulls; second, the best possible regulation of the protein content in cake or meal after the oil has been expressed therefrom."

International cottonseed products directory...1933-1934. [53] pp., tables. Dallas, Tex., Cotton and cotton oil news [1933]

Kauders, E. R. Looking ahead! Chemicals versus bedding. Bedding Manfr. 27(6):33. Jan. 1934. (Published by Better Bedding Alliance of America, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

The author suggests that the Government control the distribution of linters so that at least 50 percent of the production would be reserved for the bedding and batting industries. The chemical trades are taking increasing quantities.

Munsell, H.E., and DeVaney, G.M. The vitamin B and G content of wheat germ, rice polishings, cottonseed flour, and the residue from fermented rye grains. Cereal Chem. 10(4):287-297, tables, charts. July 1933. (Published by American Association of Cereal Chemists, Prince and Lemon Streets, Lancaster, Pa.)

Literature cited, p.296-297.

Cottonseed flour was found to have about one-tenth as much vitamin G as yeast.

Pierre, W.H. Determination of equivalent acidity and basicity of fertilizers. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (analyt. ed.) 5(4):229-234. tables. July 15, 1933. (Published at Mills Building, Washington, D.C.)

Contribution from the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agronomy and Genetics, Scientific Paper 128.

Cottonseed meal was among the fertilizers studied.

Roos, Kurt. Purity requirements of raw material for the cellulose acetate industry. Rayon and Mellind Textile Monthly 15(1):4-5,20. Jan.1934. (Published at 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

"Cotton cellulose, as cotton linters in the form of short fibers is the customary raw material."

Royce, H.D. Stability of fats and oils; application of the methylene blue test. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (analyt.ed.)5(4):244-247, charts. July 15,1933. (Published at Mills Building, Washington, D. C.)

The relation of methylene blue fading time to Kreis values and peroxide values was determined for cottonseed oil aged to a peroxide value of 250 millimoles.

Abstract in Jour.Textile Inst.24(12):A656.Dec.1933.

Steude, M. Linters and pulp: comparison of viscose spinning properties. Jour.Textile Inst.24(12):A610. Dec.1933. (Published at 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Abstract of article in Mitt.Lab.Peter Temening A. G. Glückstadt (Holstein), 1933, 20pp. (through Chem.Zentr.2:804. 1933)

"Analyses and spinning tests have been carried out with linters and with wood pulp. Linters differ from wood cellulose in having a higher  $\alpha$ -cellulose content (98.5% as against 88.5%), a smaller ash content, better whiteness and somewhat lower viscosity. Practically no hemi-celluloses go into solution in the mercerising bath, and the yield is 10% higher for linters than for wood cellulose. Linters viscose is easily spun and requires no bleaching owing to its white colour. The strength and elasticity values usually exceed those for wood cellulose rayon by about 25%."

Sykes, E.L. Seed-weighing equipment eliminates guesswork. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(4):11, illus. Jan.27, 1934. (Published at Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Includes illustration of the Continental seed scales for use in gins.

Also in Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 11(5): 11, illus. Jan.1934.

Whitsitt, May L. Vitamin B(B<sub>1</sub>) and G(B<sub>2</sub>) content of cottonseed products. Indus. and Engin. Chem.25(10): 1169-1171, charts. Oct.1933. (Published at Room 706, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.)

Presented before the Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry at the 85th meeting of the American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C., March 26-31, 1933.

"A comparative study of cottonseed meal, oil, and hulls is made with respect to the vitamin B(B<sub>1</sub>) and

vitamin G(B<sub>2</sub>) contents. The rat growth methods are used. Cottonseed meal is a rich source of vitamin B(B<sub>1</sub>) and a good source of vitamin G(B<sub>2</sub>), though richer in the former than in the latter. Cottonseed oil contains no vitamin B(B<sub>1</sub>) nor vitamin G(B<sub>2</sub>). The cottonseed hulls are as rich a source of vitamin G(B<sub>2</sub>) as the cottonseed meal. No demonstrable amount of vitamin B(B<sub>1</sub>) is found."

#### LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

[American cotton cooperative association] Co-op favors tax on all cotton grown by "holdouts". Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(4):12. Jan.27,1934. (Published at Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

"In addition to taxing the entire production of non-co-operating farmers [in the voluntary acreage control program] the cooperative proposal provides for allotments being assigned to farmers who do co-operate, and a substantial tax to make it unprofitable to produce beyond that allotment."

Anglo-Argentine trade. The convention:supplementary agreement: present problems. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec.44(12):359-361. Dec.31,1933. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, Eng.)

Tariff agreements for the cotton textile trade between England and Argentina.

Antigua. Export levy on cotton. Bd. Trade Jour.[Gt. Brit] 131(1933):881. Dec. 21, 1933. (Published by H.M.Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England)

"The Cotton Export Levy Order, 1933, dated October 16, provides for a levy of one halfpenny per pound on all cotton exported from Antigua, with effect from September 15, 1933."-Entire item.

Bankhead, J.H. Plan to limit cotton ginnings. Textile Bull.45(20):12. Jan.18,1934. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Explanation of a bill, submitted to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, to limit the amount of cotton ginned in 1934 to 9,000,000 bales.

Also in Cotton Digest 6(16):8. Jan.27,1934.

Butler, Eugene. What's new in the cotton world? Prog. Farmer (Ga.-Ala.ed.) 49(1):6,29. Jan. 1934. (Published at 821 North Nineteenth St., Birmingham, Ala.)

Discusses main features of the 1934 cotton reduction program.

Also in Prog. Farmer (Miss.Val.ed.)49(1):8-9.Jan 1934.



Cobb, C.A. Cotton production adjustment for 1934--  
What it proposes to accomplish. Ext.Serv.Rev. 4(8):  
115-116, illus. Dec.1933. (Published by Extension  
Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington,  
D.C.)

Describes the plans of the Agricultural Adjustment  
Administration to restrict the 1934 cotton planting  
to 25 million acres.

Combed yarn mills to curtail output. Textile Bull. 45  
(20):6. Jan.18,1934. (Published at 118 West Fourth  
St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Recommendations of the Cotton Textile Code Author-  
ity approved by the National Recovery Administrator.

Cotton income is doubled. Reduction program of 1933 helps  
South. Wallace's Farmer 59(2):36, Jan.20,1934. (Pub-  
lished at Des Moines, Iowa)

Cotton q. and a. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(1):4,9,14.  
Jan. 1,1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Eighty questions and answers concerning the 1934  
and 1935 cotton reduction contract, compiled by the  
United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
and identical with questions and answers to be dis-  
tributed to growers in the campaign.

[Cotton-textile institute, inc.] Textile wages have not  
been lowered to minimum levels. Textile Bull. 45  
(18):3,25. Jan. 4, 1933. (Published at 118 West  
Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Includes statistics to show that minimum wages  
under the textile code have not become the maximum.

Contains code provision amended to protect cleaners  
and outside workers.

The county adjustment campaigns. Two agents tell how  
cotton contracts were signed up in their counties.  
Ext.Serv.Rev. 4(8):125-126, illus. Dec. 1933. (Pub-  
lished by Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agri-  
culture, Washington, D. C.)

Letters from A.A. Myers, Madison County, Mississippi  
and O. G. Tumlinson, Lubbock County, Texas.

Data to be filed by finishing industry. Amer. Wool and  
Cotton Rptr. 47(52):28. Dec.28, 1933. (Published at  
530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

"Recommendations relating to the statistical in-  
formation to be required from finishing members of  
the cotton-textile industry", effective under Section  
VI of the Code of Fair Competition.

Defends mills against charges of profiteering and price fixing. Textile Bull. 45(20):3-5, 27. Jan. 18, 1934. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Summary of remarks of G.A. Sloan and W.R. Bell at a recent hearing on price advances held by the National Recovery Administration.

Ezekiel, Mordecai, and Bean, L.H. Economic bases for the Agricultural adjustment act. 67 pp., charts. Washington, D.C., Govt. print. off., 1933.

Foreword by Secretary of Agriculture, H.A. Wallace.

Federal loans for ginner. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5(4):5. Jan. 1934. (Published at 109 Second Avenue, Dallas, Tex.)

Information on the subject. Quotes pertinent sections from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

French, H.A. Cotton code plays favorites. Farm and Ranch 52(23):5. Dec. 1, 1933. (Published at 3306 Main Street, Dallas, Tex.)

The writer in a letter to the editor predicts that 80,000 tenant farmers, in Texas alone, will soon be forced on public charity as result of the Government cotton acreage reduction plan.

H., C.R. Legislative stabilization of the cotton industry. Univ. Pa. Law Rev. 80(3):433-445. Jan. 1932. (Published by University of Pennsylvania Law School, 34th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author discusses the constitutionality of laws passed by Louisiana, Texas, and other southern states to limit the production of cotton.

Hearing on cottonseed marketing agreement. Quotations from official record of testimony in approval or in amendment to proposed regulations, at Washington, November 27-28-29 [1933] Cotton Oil Press 17(9):11-14. Jan. 1934. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.)

Jordan, Harvie. Practical New Year suggestions. Restricted cotton acreage will stimulate intensive culture and more efficient farming operations. South. Cult. 92(1):2. Jan. 1, 1934. (Published by Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Marchant, T.M. Cotton manufacturers' problems. Manfr. Rec. 103(1):19. Jan. 1934. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts., Baltimore, Md.)

The processing tax is mentioned as one of the most serious problems facing the cotton industry.

Montserrat. Export levy on cotton. Bd. Trade Jour. [Gt. Brit.] 131(1933):893. Dec. 21, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England)

"The Cotton Export Levy Order, 1933, dated October 13, 1933, imposes a levy of one half-penny on every three pounds of cotton exported from Montserrat, with effect from July 22, 1933."-Entire item.

Oil millers marketing agreement prospects. Symposium of opinions regarding relations of the industry's national association to the new deal. Cotton Oil Press 17(9):9-11. Jan. 1934. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.)

Powell, Webster, and Cutler, A.T. Tightening the cotton belt. Harpers Mag. 168(1005):308-318. Feb. 1934. (Published at 49 East 33rd St., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion in detail of the methods used in the government cotton control campaign in the southeastern states, stressing the critical situation which has developed among the white and negro tenant-farmers as a result. Includes a description of the traditional system of southern cotton production by landlords and "share-croppers."

Rights of landlord-tenant. Mid-South Cotton Association News 11(6):4. Jan. 1934. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

Explains the ruling of the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the landlord-tenant rights in the acreage reduction program.

Roosevelt's battle with the farm surplus. Can the American nation live in isolation? Manchester Guardian Com. 27(704):483. Dec. 16, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Bldg., Manchester, England)

"By a New York correspondent."

Includes discussion of the cotton reduction campaign. "To maintain a high domestic farm price level would imply the permanent disappearance of the agricultural export surplus. Furthermore, higher prices could only continue on the assumption that the United States is isolated from the rest of the world. It looks, therefore, as if the present struggle against the surplus spells a new departure in American agricultural policies."

Should the ginner sign the marketing agreement. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5(4):7,18. Jan. 1934. (Published at 109 Second Avenue, Dallas, Tex.)

Advantages of signing.



Sloan, G.A. The constructive year in cotton textiles. Com.and Finance 23(2):69-70. Jan.10,1934. (Published by Theo.H.Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Survey of the industry in 1933. Includes mention of effect of the Cotton Textile Code on earnings for the industry.

Smith, H.C. Marketing agreement. Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 43(5):11. Jan. 1934. (Published at 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.)

Thompson, J.C. The cotton ginner's marketing agreement analyzed. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5(4):3-4, 12-13,16. Jan. 1934. (Published at 109 Second Avenue, Dallas, Tex.)

Analysis by Articles of the Agreement.

Also in Oil Miller and Cotton Ginner 43(5):6,8-10. Jan.1934.

Treanor, Kenneth, and Minor, W.A., Jr. The outlook for Georgia agriculture in 1934. Ga.Agr.Ext.Serv.Bull. 439, 26pp., Athens. 1933.

Agricultural adjustment policy--its effect on farm management programs, pp.4-7.

Cotton, pp. 11-13.

U.S. National recovery administration. Proposed merchandising plan and code of ethics for the cotton thread manufacturing branch of the cotton textile industry, as revised for a public hearing on February 2, 1934 (Hearing no. 1-A). 6pp. Washington, D.C. 1934.

Wallace, H.A. Voluntary vs. compulsory cotton acreage reduction. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(4):7. Jan. 27, 1934. (Published at Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Excerpts from radio address by the Secretary of Agriculture, January 23, 1934.

#### MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

Anderson, Clayton and Co. The story of cotton. I. India and Peru. Acco Press 11(8): back cover. Aug.1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

First of a series of advertisements telling the story of cotton from its earliest cultivation in India and Peru to present times.

Day, Emily L. A library for the cotton industry. Carolinas Mag.2(3):24-25, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published at 324 South Church St., Charlotte, N.C.)

A description by the librarian of the work of the

Division of Cotton Marketing Branch Library in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Halgouet, du. L'Angleterre et les recherches scientifiques sur le coton. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 8(2):99-127. Aug.1933. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin Paris, France)

England and scientific research on cotton.

Discusses the organization and research work of the Empire Marketing Board; British Cotton Growing Association; British Cotton Industry Research Association; and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Lancashire cotton corporation, ltd. Reorganized methods show conspicuous recovery. Textile Weekly 12(305): 496,501. table. Jan. 5, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

From report of the directors for the year ended October 31, 1933.

North Carolina Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-fifth annual report...for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. Progress report for the year ending December 1, 1932. 84p., tables. Raleigh, 1933.

Cotton investigations, pp.27-33. Includes the following brief reports: Cotton fiber investigations, by J. H. Moore, J. A. Shanklin, and R. T. Stutts; A study of cotton varieties and strains with special reference to new types and varieties which may better meet farm requirements, by P.H. Kime; Cotton breeding to meet the needs of cotton farmers and manufacturers of North Carolina, by P.H.Kime; To determine whether hybrids between similar strains of the same variety of cotton are more vigorous and higher yielders than the parent strain, by P.H.Kime; Spacing of cotton in relation to early fruiting and yield, by P.H.Kime; Cotton marketing, by J.G.Knapp and G.R.Smith; Cotton seed treatment for the control of seedling diseases, by S.G.Leham; Fertilizer requirements for cotton according to soil type, by C.B.Williams, H.B.Mann and W.H.Rankin.

Scarborough, Dorothy. The story of cotton, 99pp., illus. New York and London, Harper and brothers, 1933. (City and country ser.)

Bibliography, p.98-99.

The history of cotton from the earliest times to the present, with emphasis on conditions in the United States, written for children.

Story, I.M. Textile fibers and fabrics. Revised by Mary Purcell. Ky. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 185 (rev.ed), 21pp. Lexington. 1933.

Cotton, pp.6-8.

Three hundred years of cotton. How Oldham made its name. Manchester Guardian Com. (special Oldham no.):5-6. Jan.13,1934. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Detailed history of the cotton spinning industry in Oldham, in the Lancashire district of England.

Williams, J.J. When Oldham was Aldhom. A Lancashire town in retrospect. Manchester Guardian Com.(special Oldham no.):3-4, map. Jan. 13,1934. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Includes history of the cotton spinning industry in the district.

Zimmermann, E.W. World resources and industries; a functional appraisal of the availability of agricultural and industrial resources. 842 pp., illus., maps. New York and London, Harper & Brothers publishers, 1933.

Bibliography, pp.810-824.

Chap.XIX.Fibers: Geographical and technological aspects, pp.325-354.--Chap.XX. Some economic aspects of fiber production and utilization, pp.355-378.

What becomes of the cotton crop, chart [p.772] Shows "some of the forms which the lint and seed... takes, under the various processes of manufacture."



## COTTON REPORTS

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):  
to be issued May 22, July 9, Aug.8, Sept.8, Oct.8, Nov.8, Dec.8, 1934.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Apr.13, 1934.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Washington.

Weekly Grade and Staple Reports: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season, at Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Austin, and El Paso, Tex.

Market News Reports:

American Cotton Linters Price Report: issued Wednesdays.

Daily Official Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets: issued from Atlanta, Ga.

Staple Cotton Premiums: issued daily and weekly (Saturday) from Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Market Review: issued Saturdays, at Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.

Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles: issued monthly, about the 14th.

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly about the 12th.

Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1933 crop to be issued Mar.20, 1934.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Textile Raw Materials: issued weekly.

Textiles and Allied Products: issued weekly.